

statement that the Germans have been fought to a standstill. The report, issued at 2:45 P. M., was as follows:

On our left wing German forces in considerable strength have continued their violent attacks, particularly in the vicinity of Dixmude, Warneton, Armentieres, Radinghem and La Bassée, but the positions occupied by the allies have been maintained.

In the rest of the front the enemy has delivered only partial attacks. These have all been repulsed, particularly at Fricourt, to the east of Albert; on the plateau to the west of Craonne; in the region of Souain; in the Argonne district; at Four de Paris, southwest of Varennes; in the region of Malancourt, in the Woëvre; in the direction of Champlon, and at a point southeast of St. Mihiel, in the forest of Mortmare.

We have made slight progress in the Argonne district and in the southern part of the Woëvre, in the forest of Mortmare.

Russia—The forward movement of the Russian forces has been positively announced. An important success in the region of Warsaw has driven back the enemy more than thirteen kilometers (eight miles). The advances of the Russians at Ivanogorod and to the south of Przemyśl are equally perceptible.

RAIN SHELLS ON OSTEND.

French and British Warships Bombard City.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—The *Telegraaf* states that the bombardment of Ostend and of Newport is growing in violence. The shells of the allies' artillery, raining down on the German guns, have caused fearful destruction. The battle fields are covered with bodies, but fresh German troops continue to arrive. A steady stream of reinforcements began this morning and kept up all day.

The Germans retreated slightly this morning. A French squadron is supporting the British warships, which can be reached by the German guns only with great difficulty. The German cavalry is useless in the face of the tremendous gun fire. Horses and men are mowed down like weeds.

The allies' positions are strongly fortified both by intrenchments and inundation of the lowlands. The Anglo-French artillery is directed toward Jabbeke, with the object of destroying the railroad line from Ostend to Bruges.

All the hotels in Ostend are filled with wounded.

BATTLE NEAR NIEUPORT.

British Fleet Assists in Bombardment of German Positions.

By J. M. JEFFRIES.

Special Correspondent of The Sun and the London "Daily Mail."

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

FLUSHING, Oct. 22.—Heavy fighting continues to-day in the neighborhood of a bridge over the River Yser near Nieuport. The structure has been destroyed, but troops are battling hard for the possession of that particular spot of ground.

Many German troops marched out of Ostend this morning toward Middelkerke, leaving only 500 to guard the city. Thirty wagonloads of wounded have since returned to Ostend, where the Casino and other public buildings are filled with wounded.

The British fleet aided in the bombardment of the German positions. The warships move in a circle and fire their broadsides from a given point. The Germans, who were employing a captive balloon near Middelkerke, hauled it down in a hurry when the shrapnel began to burst only about twenty yards away from it.

The Germans are trying to destroy the buoys in the harbor of Ostend.

There may be much stubborn fighting before the enemy leaves Belgium, but the turn of the tide has come. The next fortnight should bring news to gladden the hearts of all patriotic Belgians.

The Germans are making trenches and bringing heavy guns and machine guns to Zeebrugge, apparently in preparation for retreat.

HOW SHIPS AID TROOPS.

Long Range Guns of Monitors Shell German Lines on Coast.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The British fleet which is bombarding German troops along the Belgian coast is commanded by Rear Admiral Hood. Its heavy guns, of greater range than the German ordnance, has shelled the German right flank since last Monday morning and have done great damage, while the British ships have been practically undamaged. Details of the operations of the flotilla are contained in an announcement given out by the Admiralty to-day. The statement is as follows:

"Requests for naval assistance were made to the Admiralty on October 18 by the allied commanders. Consequently a naval flotilla mounting a large number of powerful long range guns came into action at daybreak of October 19 off the Belgian coast, supporting the left of the Belgian army and firing against the right of the German attack, which, by reason of their position, the ships were able to enfilade.

"The Germans replied with shells from their heavy guns, but owing to the superior range of the British maritime artillery practically no damage has been done.

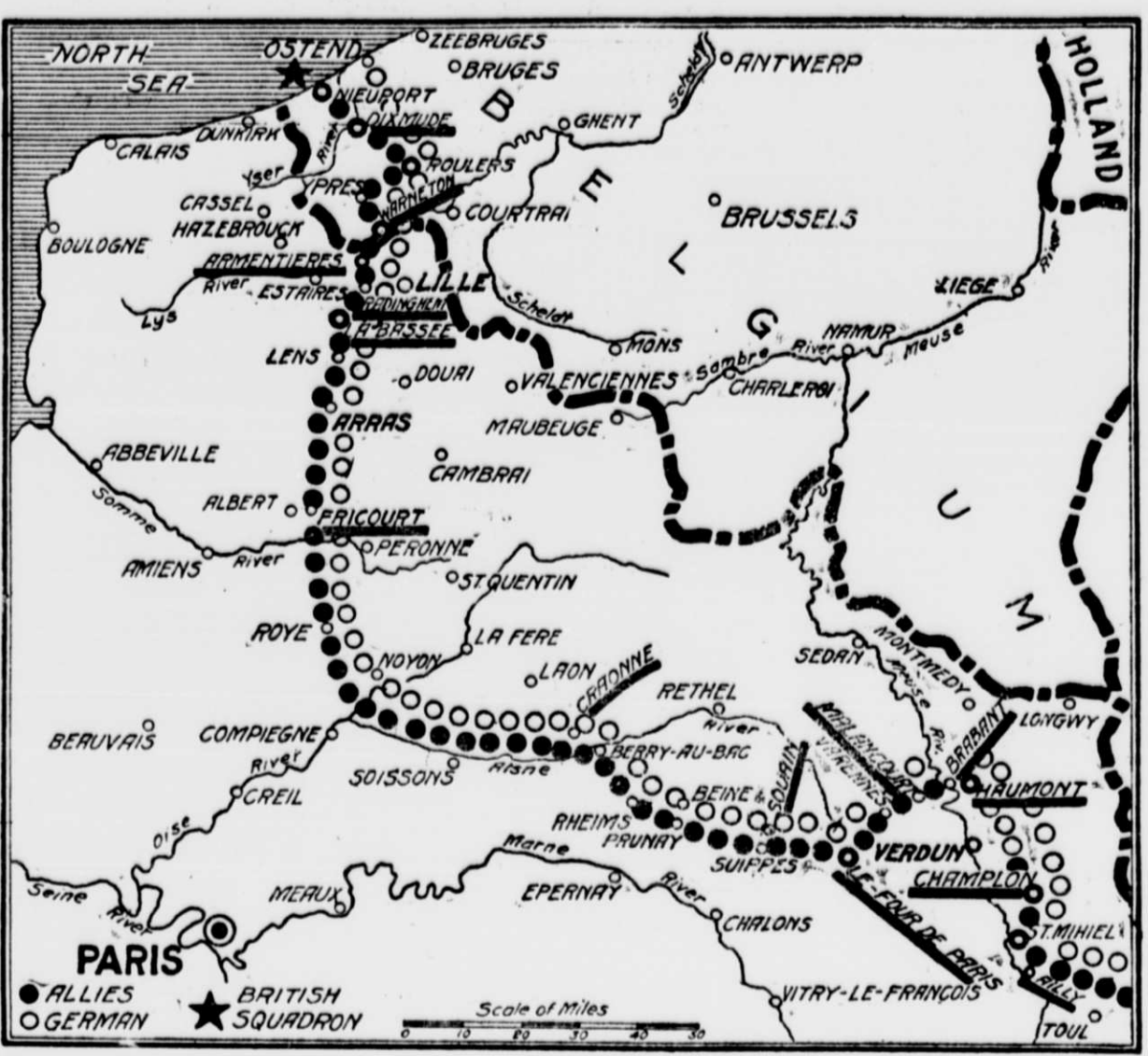
"Three monitors which were building in British ports for Brazil have proved to be particularly well suited to this class of operation. A heavy bombardment has been maintained on the German flank without intermission since the morning of the 19th and is being continued to-day.

"Observation is arranged from the shore by means of naval balloons.

"All reports indicate that substantial losses have been inflicted upon the enemy and that the fire is well directed and off to sea against his batteries. The heavy guns yesterday caused a considerable explosion, probably of an ammunition wagon. This followed a shot from a naval gun.

"The naval losses so far are very small considering the damage done and the important assistance rendered to the Belgian left flank.

"All reports received by the Admiralty show the courage and determination with which the Belgian army, animated by the



The places underlined in the above map were mentioned in the official statements issued yesterday at Paris.

The Germans made severe attacks and in considerable force around Dixmude, Warneton, Armentieres, Radinghem and La Bassée. Against all of these attacks the allies maintained their positions.

At Fricourt, on the plateau to the west of Craonne, in the region of Souain, at le Four de Paris, in the region of Malancourt, in the Woëvre district toward Champlon and in the wood of Ailly, southeast of St. Mihiel, the French also repulsed attacks made by the Germans.

The French report that they have gained ground in the Argonne region around le Four de Paris and at Haumont and Brabant-sur-Meuse, north of Verdun. They report also a slight progress in the southern part of the Woëvre region.

King in person, is defending the last few miles of Belgian soil.

The naval operations are under the command of Rear Admiral Hood.

BIG SHIPS SHELL COAST.

Guns of British Dreadnoughts Driving Germans Out.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The report that eleven British dreadnoughts are using long range guns to drive the Germans from Belgian coast towns while a small fleet of monitors in the canals are shelling the German lines further inland is the most interesting news from the northern area of fighting. There is no confirmation of the report that big ships are taking part in the battles, but it is not improbable and no denial has come from the Admiralty.

Something like confirmation was furnished in a despatch to the *Daily Mail* from Dunkirk, which said that the British ships bombarded the town of Slupe on Wednesday. The town was destroyed and the house occupied by the German headquarters staff was demolished. The marksmanship of the fleet gunners was very accurate. While the bombardment was going on a British signaller observing the position of the German troops from a captive balloon was brought down by a well aimed shot.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* reports that British ships have been shelling German troops which are trying to reach Nieuport. With the cooperation of French artillery the Germans were driven back to Middelkerke, where they intrenched. The correspondent says the Germans bombarded Nieuport from Middelkerke and that their fire was vigorously answered by the warships and field batteries.

The Belgians and the French are successfully resisting the efforts of the Germans to cross the River Yser. The dikes of the Yser have been cut.

Although the official reports mention no important advance by the allies in Belgium there is an impression here that the Belgians, British and French, protected by the British fleet, have been able to make considerable gains along the coast. The report that Ostend has been retaken is persistent.

Undoubtedly the Germans in the Belgian area of fighting are clinging desperately to their newly gained ground and are bringing new strength to bear in their main endeavor to break the allied line in its northern position. The fighting is as severe as has been reported at any time during the war. It is house to house and hand to hand. The Germans appear to be attempting a movement similar to their driving rush through Belgium and France two months ago, but this time the allies are not giving way. The allied flank cannot be turned, as was nearly the case in August, and Gen. Joffre seems to have enough troops to withstand fierce frontal attacks. The Belgians, British and French are fighting with confidence and dash. Their spirit is exemplified in a remark attributed to an officer in Belgium:

"We shall most certainly be in Brussels in less than a month. I, myself, expect in a fortnight."

BELGIANS CROSS YSER.

Outposts Advance After Defeat of Germans at Nieuport.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

HAVRE, Oct. 22.—The Belgian War Ministry learned last evening of a violent attack upon the Germans at Dixmude by the Belgians, who took 200 prisoners.

A fierce attack by the Germans on Nieuport was repulsed by the Belgians, thanks to the timely arrival of French reinforcements. The Germans were forced to retire this morning and the Belgian outposts were moved across to the right bank of the Yser.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY.

Casualties in Coast Fighting Given as 10,000.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The *Daily Chronicle's* Dunkirk correspondent says:

"The German casualties in the coast battle are said to be 10,000. The large

number is partly accounted for by the fact that the reinforcements are largely untrained recruits. It is reported that 20,000 men entrenched between Nieuport and Ostend have been driven to Ostend, abandoning a considerable quantity of guns, rifles and equipment. There is a report, which cannot be confirmed, that naval guns wrecked a convoy eight miles long."

GERMANS TRAPPED.

Caught in Marshes Along the River Yser.

By The Sun's and the London "Daily Mail" War Service.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 22.—The flooding of the country along the River Yser was disastrous to the Germans, who were caught in the marshy ground and suffered heavy losses.

Despite reinforcements and guns from Antwerp yesterday, the Germans were outflanked and cowed by the constant bombardment from the British fleet, which fairly sprayed the dunes with shells.

The German guns hidden behind the sand banks were revealed to the ships by aeroplanes and the naval gunners placed shell after shell with deadly accuracy from six miles out at sea.

The Germans attempted to bring big new guns to bear against the fleet, but were handicapped by treacherous ground and the artillery was soon put out of action.

The battlefield to-day is exactly the same as in the battle of Nieuport in 1600 when the Dutch and the Spaniards when the Prince of Orange knelt and thanked God for victory.

TELLS OF GERMAN DISASTER.

Belgian Burgomaster Says Allies Took 70,000 Prisoners.

By Central News.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 22.—The *Amsterdam Nieuws van den Dag* reports that the Burgomaster of Wenduyne has telegraphed the following:

"The victory is to the allies. They have taken 70,000 prisoners between Chalons and Longwy and have captured 300 guns and 31 flags."

Wenduyne is a Belgian coast town six miles northeast of Ostend. The town is held, presumably, by the Germans unless they have been driven out by the British fleet. The report refers to operations on the centre and east centre of the battle line, which, running from Rheims, passes

fering from wounds received on the battlefield. A new casualty list issued in Berlin contains the names of about 11,500 killed, wounded and missing. It is announced that the Krupp are making over for the German army 500 cannons captured from the enemy.

JAPAN.—The Japanese warship *Hizen* is just outside the Honolulu harbor waiting for the German cruiser *Goeben*, which is in the port for repairs. Tokio says that Japanese boats are in those waters watching for the enemy's ships. The Japanese General Naval Staff reports that the marine heavy artillery corps is engaged in the attack upon Taing-tao.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The Admiralty announces that the E-3, the submarine which the Germans reported they had sunk on Sunday, is overdue and it is feared that it has been lost. The British Government, according to a report received from Washington, has ordered the release of the oil tanker *John D. Rockefeller*, seized by an English warship off the Orkney Islands.

A detailed account of the operations of the British fleet along the Belgian coast has just been issued at London. It is under the command of Rear Admiral Hood and its heavy guns, of greater range than the German ordnance, have shelled the German right flank since last Monday morning and have done great damage, while the British ships have been practically undamaged. Three monitors have been particularly well suited to this class of operation. Observation is arranged from the shore by means of naval balloons.



ULIVI SELLS F-RAYS FOR USE IN THE WAR

Italian Claims Ultra-Violet Rays Explode Mines at a Distance.

GERMANS MAY BE BUYERS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

Rome, via Havre, Oct. 22.—Giulio Ulivi, the inventor of the so-called "F-rays," in an interview in Milan said to-day that he had built a new apparatus which had already been sent abroad and which would, a fortnight hence, be used in the war.

Ulivi would not tell who had purchased the "F-rays," but it is suspected that Germany is the buyer.

Ulivi's invention is an ultra-violet ray which is supposed to explode torpedoes, shells and dynamite at a considerable distance. His claims have been alternately credited and refuted. His first tests were made early in 1913 off the coast of Normandy, at Villers-sur-Mer, and were apparently successful, but when Gen. Joffre and the other members of the French Government commission before whom the experiments were conducted proposed to Signor Ulivi that he explode mines manufactured and placed by them he found his apparatus "out of order."

Some of Ulivi's exploded bombs were found later, and it was discovered that sea water had got into the airtight case containing the explosive. The chemical reaction set up by the sea water would have caused an explosion without the ultra-violet rays.

Ulivi had machines which he said could fix the direction and distance of objects. He projected the rays by a steel disk which reflected them according to his arrangement. It is said that while he was experimenting in France, he hired a yacht the crew of which was French and asked too many questions. Thereupon he was sent to England and got an ideal crew of stolid, apparently unintelligent Britons. Later, on going to England, he was astonished to find that the Admiralty knew all about his invention. Asking how that was, he was told that the stolid crew of his yacht were British sailors, headed by a captain in the navy.

2,000 BRITISH CAPTURED.

German Say They Repulsed French West of Lille.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—The following bulletin was given out by the German Embassy here to-day:

"Heavy fighting still continuing on the Yser Canal, the enemy's artillery being supported from the sea northwest of Nieuport, where the German artillery disabled one British destroyer.

"Fighting is also proceeding west of Lille, where the Germans took the offensive and repulsed the enemy at different places. Two thousand English were made prisoners and several machine guns captured.

"There is no decision in Russia as yet."

The charge that the Senegalese soldiers fighting with the allies are so bloodthirsty that French commanders often fear to send them to the front is made in another despatch received at the embassy. The message follows:

"The Roman paper *Tribuna* publishes an interview with an Italian Deputy just returning from France expressing admiration for the Indian troops at Marseilles. The Senegalese troops also made the best impression, although they are so bloodthirsty that the French army commanders are often prevented from sending them to the front. These negro forces have often killed German prisoners without their officers' knowledge; it is said that once the Senegalese murdered all German prisoners of war in a railway transport."

GERMANS SEIZE COTTON.

Appropriate 120,000 Bales Sent to Antwerp From East India.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Oct. 22.—The right to wear the skull and crossbones, formerly a distinction possessed only by the Prussian Head Hussars of Danzig, has been granted by the Kaiser to the pioneer company of Lorraine battalion.

The Emperor took this action at the recommendation of the Crown Prince, who reported the bravery of the pioneers in building bridges and constructing earthworks under circumstances of especial danger.

TO USE ENEMIES' GUNS.

Krupps Will Reconstruct Captured Pieces for German Army.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, via The Hague and London, Oct. 22.—Announcement is made that the Krupp are reconstructing for the use of the German army 600 guns which have been captured from the enemy.

SOCIALIST KILLED.

R. V. Malinovsky, Russian Duma Member, Reported Dead.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Oct. 22.—Reports have been received here that R. V. Malinovsky, a leader of the Socialists in the Russian Duma, has been killed in battle in Galicia.

GERMAN CASUALTY LIST.

Contains 11,500 Names of Killed, Wounded and Missing.

BERLIN, Oct. 21, via The Hague and London, Oct. 22.—The German casualty list issued to-day contains 11,500 names of killed, wounded and missing.

GERMANY PROHIBITS EXPORTS.

POTATOES.—The German Government has prohibited the exportation of potatoes, which depend upon Germany for her supply of potatoes, will be seriously affected by the order.

ECHO OF DREYFUS CASE IN WAR.

Accuser and Son of Officer Wounded at Same Time.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 22.—The *Courant* notices the coincidence in the fact that Col. du Paty de Clam and the son of Major Alfred Dreyfus were wounded at the same time in the battle of the Aisne.

MARCHAND'S WOUND SLIGHT.

Fashoda Hero Struck in Leg by Shell Splinter.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The wound of Col. Marchand, of Fashoda fame, is less serious than was first reported. A shell splinter struck his leg. He is in the St. Maurice Hospital at Epinal.

ITALY FAVORS ALLIES, MARCONI DECLARES

Both Army and Navy Are Thoroughly Prepared for Action, He Says.

WAR PARTY IS GROWING

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Guglielmo Marconi has returned to England after a six weeks stay in Italy. He says that there is not the slightest doubt that the great bulk of public opinion in Italy is in favor of the allies.

"It would be inconceivable," he says, "that Italian opinion should be other than friendly to England. There is a very large and growing party in favor of active participation on the side of the allies. Both the army and navy are kept in a thorough state of preparedness in case Italian intervention is necessary. I can speak especially of the navy, with which I have had a great deal to do lately. I can state without hesitation that it is in a really remarkable state of efficiency."

"Many possible happenings might very shortly bring Italy into the war. For instance, the intervention of Turkey on the side of Germany might have that immediate effect. Again, if it became necessary for the allies to prosecute more vigorous operations in the Adriatic, Italy probably would find it irresistible to take the leading part in that sphere, which is distinctly her own, necessitating as a consequence a breach with Austria."

"One thing I should like to say about the late Foreign Minister, the Marquis di San Giuliano. It has been frequently stated in England that he was pro-German. He was an intimate friend of mine; I saw him on his deathbed and I can state from personal and positive knowledge that this impression is incorrect."

"The Marquis di San Giuliano was neither pro-German nor pro-British. He was pro-Italian. The Triple Alliance was in existence when he came into office. He was in honor bound to respect it as long as its terms were honorably upheld by the signatories. He, however, was a very good friend of England, although naturally under the recent circumstances he could not give public expression to his sentiment."

ITALIANS LAND IN AVLONA.

Powers Will Not Oppose Occupation of Albanian Town.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, Oct. 22.—The eventual occupation of Avlona by Italy is not connected with the war, hence will not be opposed by the Powers. It is undertaken merely in defence of Italy's interests.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Venice correspondent of the *Evening News* telegraphs: "A company of Italian marines landed at Avlona to-day. The Italian seventh infantry, stationed at Loece, is said to be ready to embark for Avlona. It is stated that telephone communication with other parts of Albania has been severed in order to prevent the spread of the news of the landing."

The Italian Embassy in London has received no confirmation of the report.

ALBANIA TO AID SERBIA.

Essad Pasha Is Arming 10,000 Men Rapidly.

ROME, Oct. 22.—According to despatches from Durazzo, Essad Pasha is rapidly arming 10,000 Albanians, using money secretly supplied by Serbia. Alluding to a Serbo-Albanian alliance, Essad Pasha says: "Since the Mpre, unheeding Albania's neutrality, is fighting for Germany, the Albanians are fully justified in aiding their Serbian brethren."

PRESS IS SILENCED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

ROME, via Havre, Oct. 22.—The Government threatens to bring legal proceedings against newspapers which divulge information concerning military preparations and movements.

SEEK PARDON FOR GERMANS.

President Poincare Is Petitioned in Behalf of Two Prisoners.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 22.—President Poincare was asked yesterday to pardon two German soldiers who are under sentence of death on conviction of pillaging, on the ground that they had acted under the orders of Gen. von Marwitz and Lieut. von Stietenoren.

The application was made by MM. Michon, Michon and Pista, counsel for the condemned men. The attorneys contended that the two officers named should be prosecuted and condemned by default when, under the law, the sentence of the two soldiers would be commuted to imprisonment.

EARL PERCY TO WRITE NEWS.

Heir of Duke of Northumberland Will Send Reports From Front.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—Earl Percy, son and heir of the Duke of Northumberland, it is stated, will in the future write the reports furnished to the official press bureau from the front.

Alan Ian Percy, Earl Percy, is the eldest surviving son of the Duke of Northumberland. He is 34 years old. He is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards and served in South Africa in 1901-02, where he won the Queen's medal with four clasps, and in the Sudan in 1908, where he won the Egyptian medal and clasp. He was married in 1911 to Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, youngest daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

RUSSIAN BOND ISSUE.

Minister of Finance to Place \$600,000,000 Worth on English Market.

PARIS, Oct. 22.—The Petrograd correspondent of the *Havas Agency* telegraphs that an imperial decree authorizes the Russian Minister of Finance to place short term treasury bonds amounting to \$600,000,000 on the English market.

CZARINA AIDS WOUNDED.

Petrograd, Oct. 22.—The *Czarina* and one of her daughters are performing the duties of Sisters of Mercy, caring for wounded soldiers in the military hospitals. The *Czarina* and *Czar* frequently visit the hospitals and converse with the soldiers.

Appeals for tobacco to be sent to the soldiers have been made by the Grand Duke Nicholas and 250,000 pounds of tobacco have been contributed.

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KING MANOEL BIDS REVOLUTIONISTS WAIT

"Strive Only to Maintain Country's Integrity," He Advises Portuguese.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In connection with the apparently civil and quickly suppressed royalist uprising in Portugal the *Times* prints a letter from Manoel, ex-King of Portugal, to his agent in Lisbon, Col. Coutinho, which was published in that country a short time ago.

This letter advises that the extreme gravity of events must temporarily suppress every political consideration and says:

"Strive only as Portuguese to maintain the integrity of your country, whether serving in Portugal in defence of your homes or fighting in the ranks of the allies."

Manoel announced in the letter that he had offered himself to serve England in any capacity in accordance with the alliance between Great Britain and Portugal. Upon receipt of this letter Col. Coutinho offered his services to the republic during the crisis.

The Oporto correspondent of the *Havas Agency* sends the following despatch referring to the royalist uprising in Portugal:

Telegraphic and telephone communication with Lisbon has been cut. A number of exploded bombs have been found on the railways."

INDIANS NOT YET AT FRONT.

But Will Soon Take Place There, Earl Crows Announces.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The speech delivered by the Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, last Tuesday before the officers recently appointed to the Government service in India was given out to-day by the official press bureau.

"The Indian forces will very soon be taking their places on the fighting line beside their British comrades. The enemy make it a matter of reproach that we are employing Asiatic troops in Europe. To my eyes a matter of reproach but a matter of pride that our Indian fellow subjects feel themselves identified with ourselves in the present quarrel, and I fully expect that the enemy may before the war ends learn several not unneeded lessons in civility, humanity and respect for the persons and homes of the poor and humble."

British Gunboat Is Ashore.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The mail gunboat *Dryad* is reported ashore on the north of Scotland. Her crew is safe.

A Braided Saks Suit that's a beauty

A regulation close-fitting sack suit, the braiding of coat and vest simply an added feature.

And yet so admirably done, that the braid is more properly an acquisition than an addition.

Looks like a sort of superior binding on a de luxe edition of STYLE.

Not obtrusive in the slightest degree, but just somehow a necessary part of the picture.

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And replete with a style and an individuality which tax the resources of praise.

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